

Avoiding Mistakes in Dermatology

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Disclosure

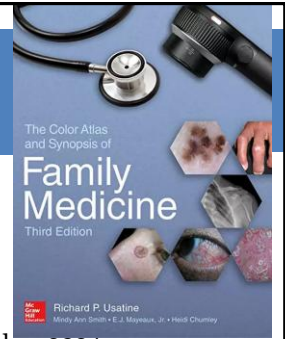
I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose.



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Additional Disclosure

- Visual Dx, Contributing photographer, Family Medicine Editor
- Author, 12 medical books including:
 - Dermatologic Procedures in Office Practice. 2nd edition. Elsevier, Inc., Philadelphia. 2024.
 - The Color Atlas and Synopsis of Family Medicine. 3rd Edition. McGraw-Hill, New York, 2019
 - The Color Atlas of Internal Medicine, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2015
 - The Color Atlas of Pediatrics, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2014
 - Cutaneous Cryosurgery. 4th Edition. Taylor and Francis, London, 2014
- Co-President, Usatine Media
 - medical app development company
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Learning Objectives

1. Identify the common mistakes made in dermatology
2. Develop strategies to avoid these mistakes
3. Improve the diagnosis and treatment of common dermatology conditions.

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What Is the Most Likely Diagnosis?

- A. Tinea
- B. Candida
- C. Erythrasma
- D. Psoriasis



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What Is the Most Likely Diagnosis?

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Inverse Psoriasis

- Found in the intertriginous areas of the axilla, groin, inframammary folds, and intergluteal fold. It can also be seen below the pannus or within adipose folds in overweight individuals.
- The name inverse refers to the fact that the distribution is not on extensor surfaces but in areas of body folds.

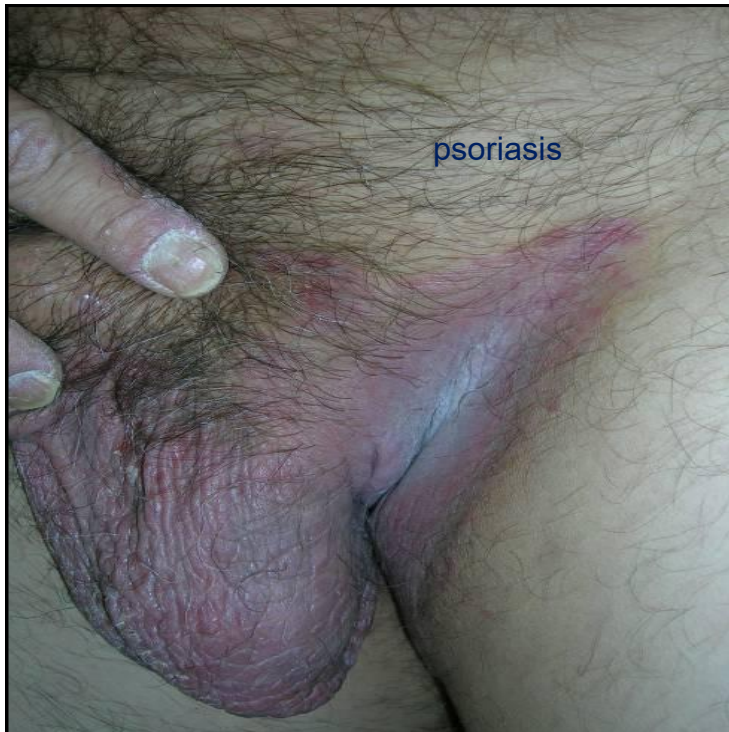
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Look for Clues At Other Sites

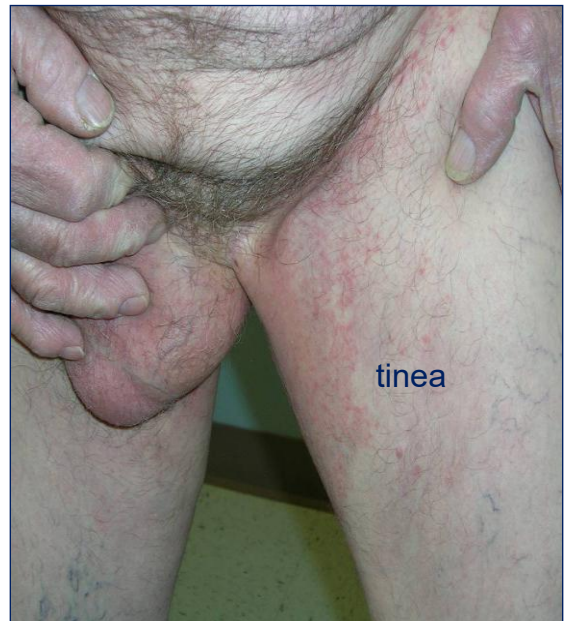


Sites above pt may not notice but still look at knees and elbows too.

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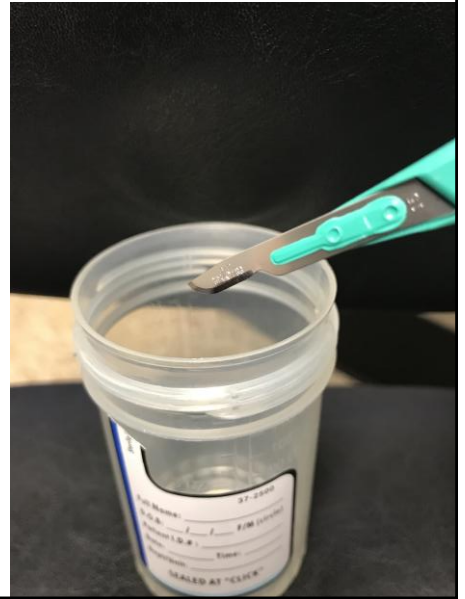
Psoriasis or Tinea?



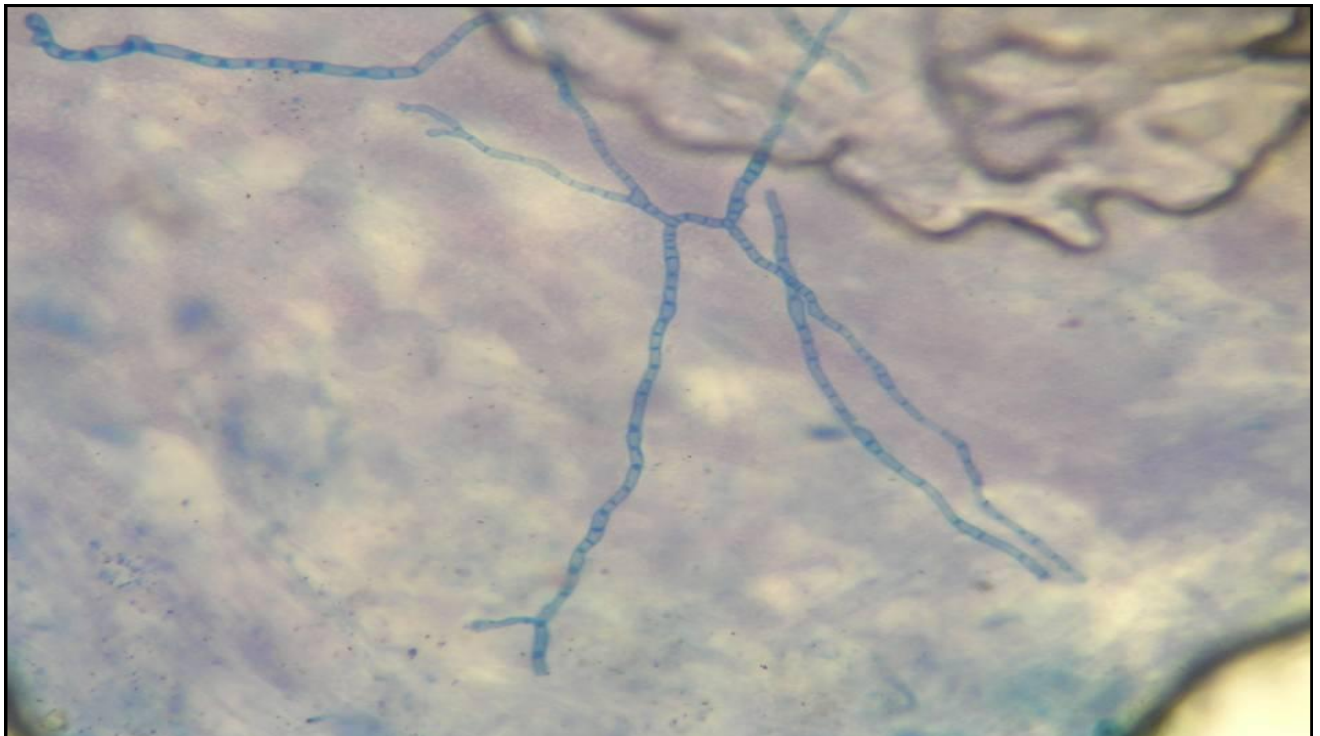
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Making the Diagnosis of Intertriginous Rashes

- Look for clues in nails and other sites
- Did patient already fail antifungal medications?
- KOH preparation/fungal culture first if suspect fungal infection is possible
- Wood's lamp if considering erythrasma (coral red fluorescence)
- Punch biopsy if treatment not working and still stumped



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Erythrasma

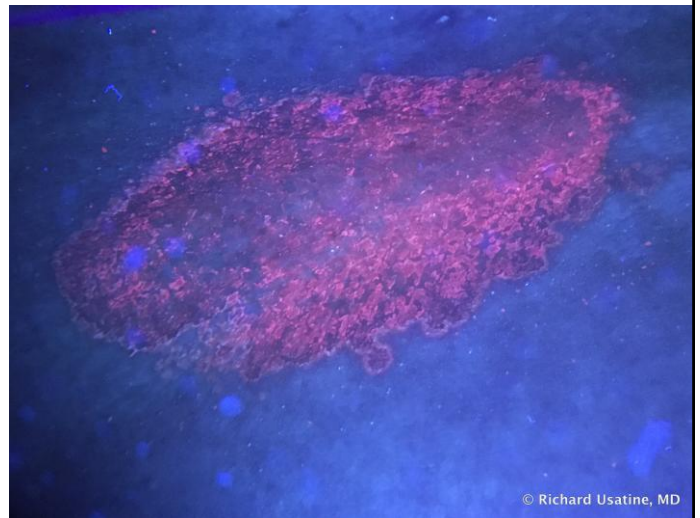
Coral red fluorescence with UV - Wood's lamp

Bacterial!



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Erythrasma - Coral Red with UV Light



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Treatment Options for Inverse Psoriasis

- 0.1% triamcinolone cream (or ointment)
- Reserve higher potency steroids for failures of triamcinolone (fluocinonide, clobetasol, ...)
- Steroid sparing and more expensive:
 - Tacrolimus ointment
 - Calcitriol ointment
 - Calcipotriene cream

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What Is the Most Likely Diagnosis?

- A. Tinea pedis
- B. Contact dermatitis
- C. Dyshidrotic eczema
- D. Psoriasis



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Palmar Plantar Psoriasis

- psoriasis that occurs on the plantar aspects of the hands and feet (palms and soles).



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See the Pustule
and Mahogany
Spots Now?



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Two Feet One Hand Syndrome



Tinea!

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Both Hands and Feet

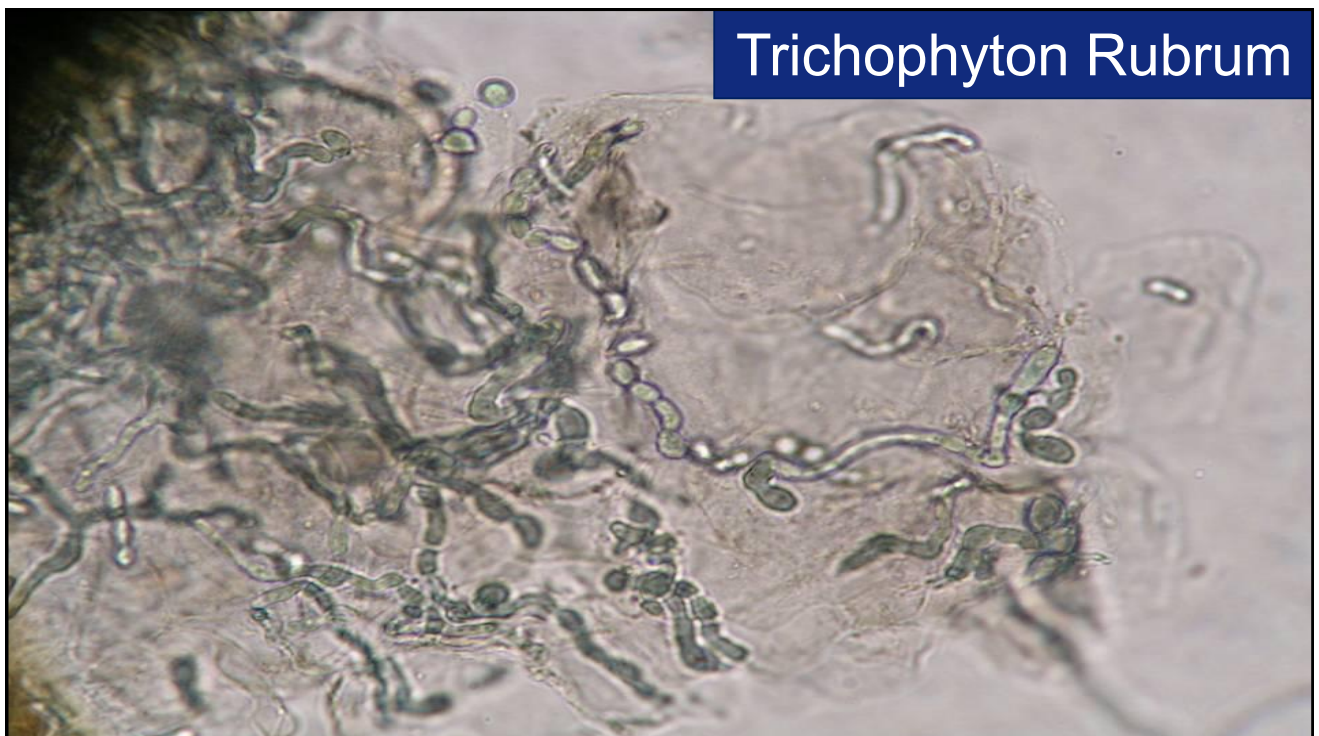
Psoriasis



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Tinea Pedis

- interdigital
- moccasin distribution
- vesicular



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No, Psoriasis

Onychomycosis?

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Nail Psoriasis Can Look Fungal

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What Is the Most Likely Diagnosis?

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Contact dermatitis
- C. Tinea corporis
- D. Severe eczema



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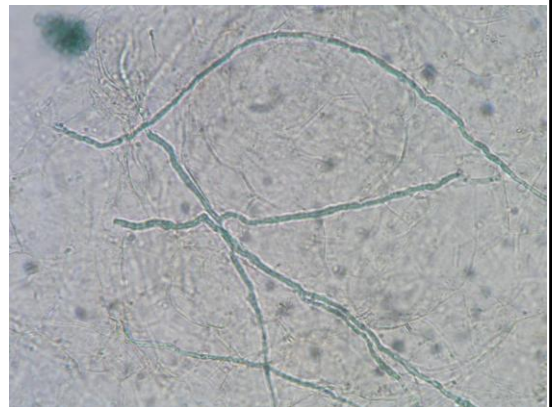
Tinea Cruris



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Tinea Cruris/Corporis

- KOH/culture is best method for diagnosis
- look at feet for source of infection
- treat with topical antifungal
- not nystatin!!



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What Is the Most Likely Diagnosis?

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Contact dermatitis
- C. Tinea
- D. Severe eczema



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Tinea
Incognito



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Fungus on Steroids

- Treating an unknown case of tinea with steroids creates:
 - Tinea incognito



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Tinea Incognito – Nystatin Does Not Treat Tinea



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What Does Treat Tinea?

- Topical terbinafine, clotrimazole, or miconazole, butenafine OTC
 - Various prescription azoles
- No benefit to combination product with steroid
- Oral terbinafine 250 mg daily when large areas are involved or there is deeper infection after topical steroids drove infection deeper
 - Typically, 2-4 weeks with follow-up
 - If not improving, consider that there are now cases of tinea resistant to terbinafine.

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KOH Preparations/Fungal Cultures Can Help Prevent Tinea Incognito



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Tinea or Psoriasis?

Tinea Misdiagnosed as Psoriasis



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Psoriasis Misdiagnosed As Tinea

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Steroids Are Very Useful

Especially topical ones in dermatology

- Atopic dermatitis
- Psoriasis
- Contact dermatitis
- Lichen simplex
- Lichen planus



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If the Patient Does Not
Have a Preferred Vehicle,
What Is the Best Vehicle
to Use for This Patient?



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Which Topical Steroid
Is Most Appropriate for
This Child's Atopic
Dermatitis?



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Most Common Errors with Topical Steroids

- Not giving enough quantity for large areas and chronic conditions
- Not giving appropriate potency
- Using cream when ointment is better or visa versa

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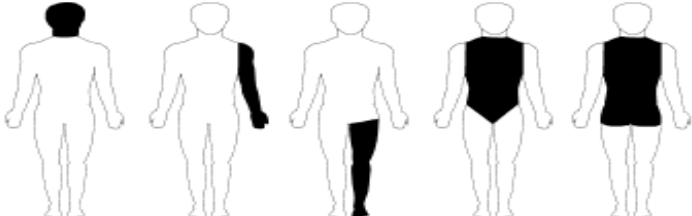
How Often to Apply

- Most topical steroids are approved for twice daily application and are prescribed that way.
- One systematic review revealed that using twice-daily applications of topical corticosteroids may be no more effective than once-daily application.
- Hoare C, et al. Systematic review of treatments for atopic eczema. Health Technol Assess. 2000;4(37):1-191.

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ONE adult fingertip unit (FTU)*



Age	Number of finger tip units (FTUs)				
	Face & neck	Arm & hand	Leg & foot	Trunk (front)	Trunk (back) inc. buttocks
Adult	2½	4	8	7	7
Children:					
3-6 months	1	1	1½	1	1½
1-2 years	1½	1½	2	2	3
3-5 years	1½	2	3	3	3½
6-10 years	2	2½	4½	3½	5

* One adult fingertip unit (FTU) is the amount of ointment or cream expressed from a tube with a standard 5mm diameter nozzle, applied from the distal crease to the tip of the index finger.

Table 3. 'Finger tip units' (FTUs) of steroid preparation to apply to specific areas.^{13,14}

MeReC Bulletin Volume 10, Number 6, 1999

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Large Amounts (Low Potency to High)

- Hydrocortisone – 30 gm tube and 454 gm tub (1 pound)
- Desonide – 60 gm
- Triamcinolone- 80 gm tube and 454 gm tub (1 pound)
- Fluocinonide:
 - 60 -120 gm cream or ointment
 - 60 -120 ml solution
- Clobetasol – 60 gm or 60 ml
 - Halobetasol – 50 gm
 - Betamethasone – 50 gm

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Vehicles



Cream Ointment Lotion Gel



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Vehicles

- Creams – easy to apply but may sting opened or cracked areas
- Ointments – best vehicle for lesions that are dry, scaling and cracking
- Lotions – easy to rub into areas with hair
- Gels – rub in easily without changing skin color
- Solutions – very easy to apply to the scalp
- Foams – newer vehicles with high patient acceptance and high penetration

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Best Vehicle

- Is the vehicle that the patient will use
- Ask patient preference



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When Psoriasis Covers Over 80% of the Skin, the Best Initial Treatment From the Following Choices Is:

- A. Oral prednisone with taper
- B. IM triamcinolone 40 mg
- C. Narrow band Ultraviolet B light
- D. Topical triamcinolone ointment with wet wraps



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Do Not Use Oral Prednisone for Psoriasis



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Oral Steroids

- Prednisone even when tapered can precipitate generalized pustular psoriasis and it doesn't even work very well



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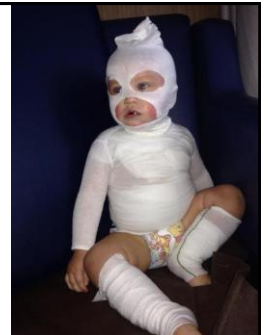
Extensive Psoriasis

- Large areas can be covered with the 1 pound tub
- Penetration can be increased with wet wraps
- Avoid prednisone for psoriasis
 - Potential danger
 - Not very effective

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Wet Wrap Therapy

- Apply steroid ointment or cream to the inflamed skin (0.1% triamcinolone)
- Use pajamas or other cloth and soak in warm water.
- Wring out excess water.
- Put the “dry layer” such as a blanket over the “wet layer.”
- Leave in place overnight or 3 hours during the day but stop if the patient becomes chilled
- Perform daily for up to 2 weeks but do not use as long-term therapy



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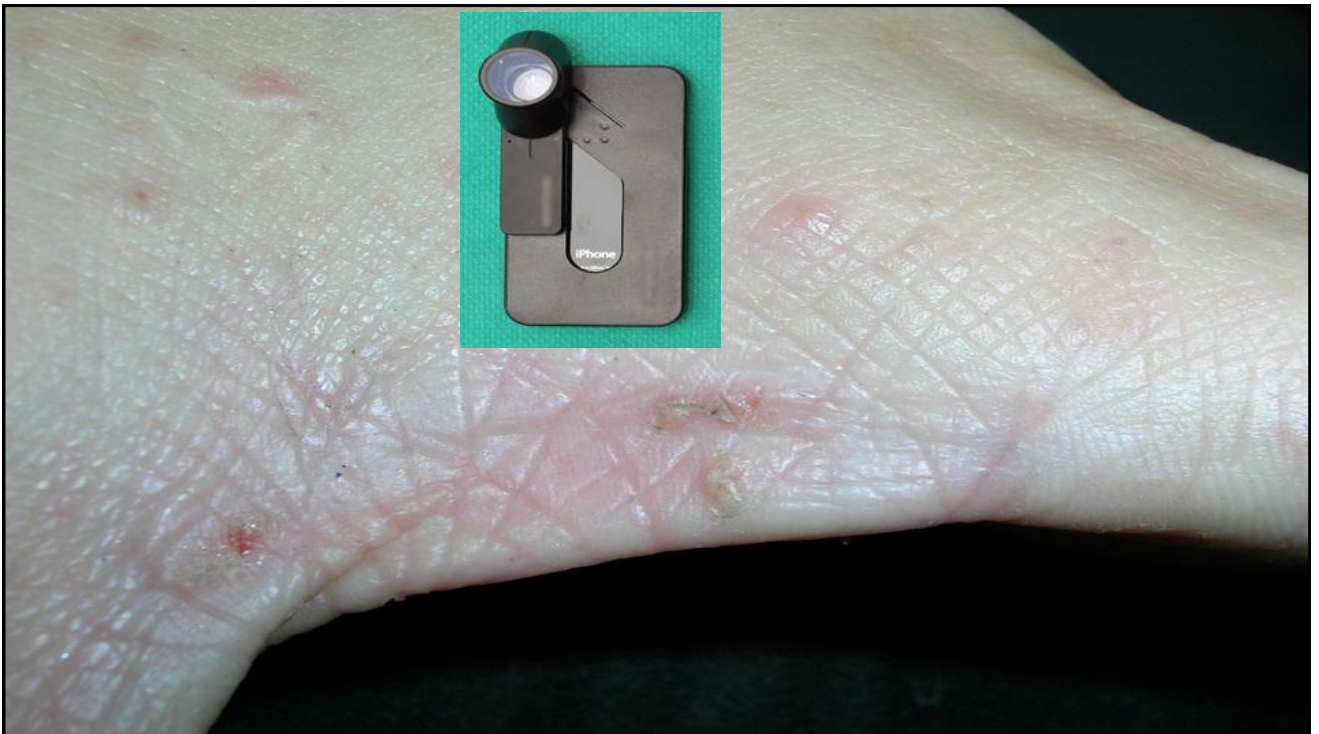
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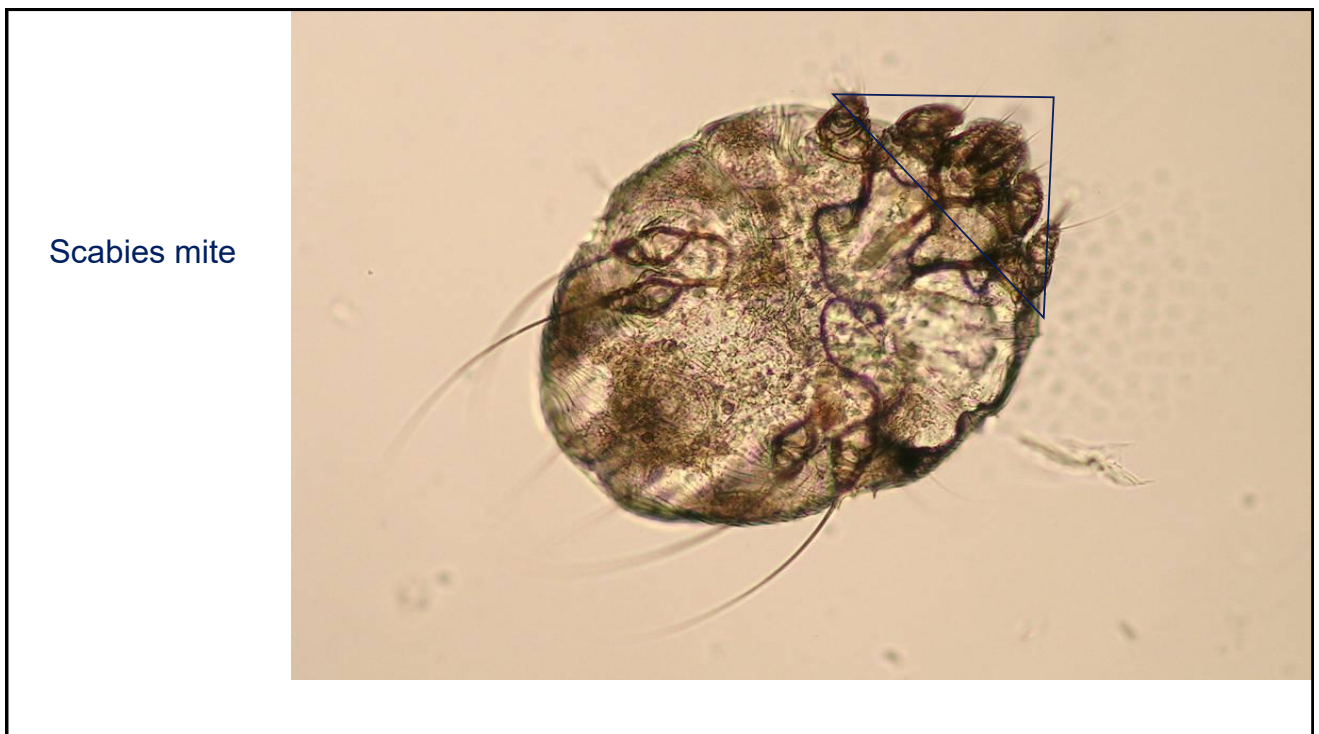
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Scabies

- One of the most over diagnosed and missed conditions.
- Not every itchy rash is scabies.

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Pruritic papules on the penis

- Are almost always caused by scabies mites
- Especially when the papules are on the glans
- The mites can be seen in these papules with dermoscopy
- This can be sexually transmitted but often is autoinoculation



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Saturday Night Fever

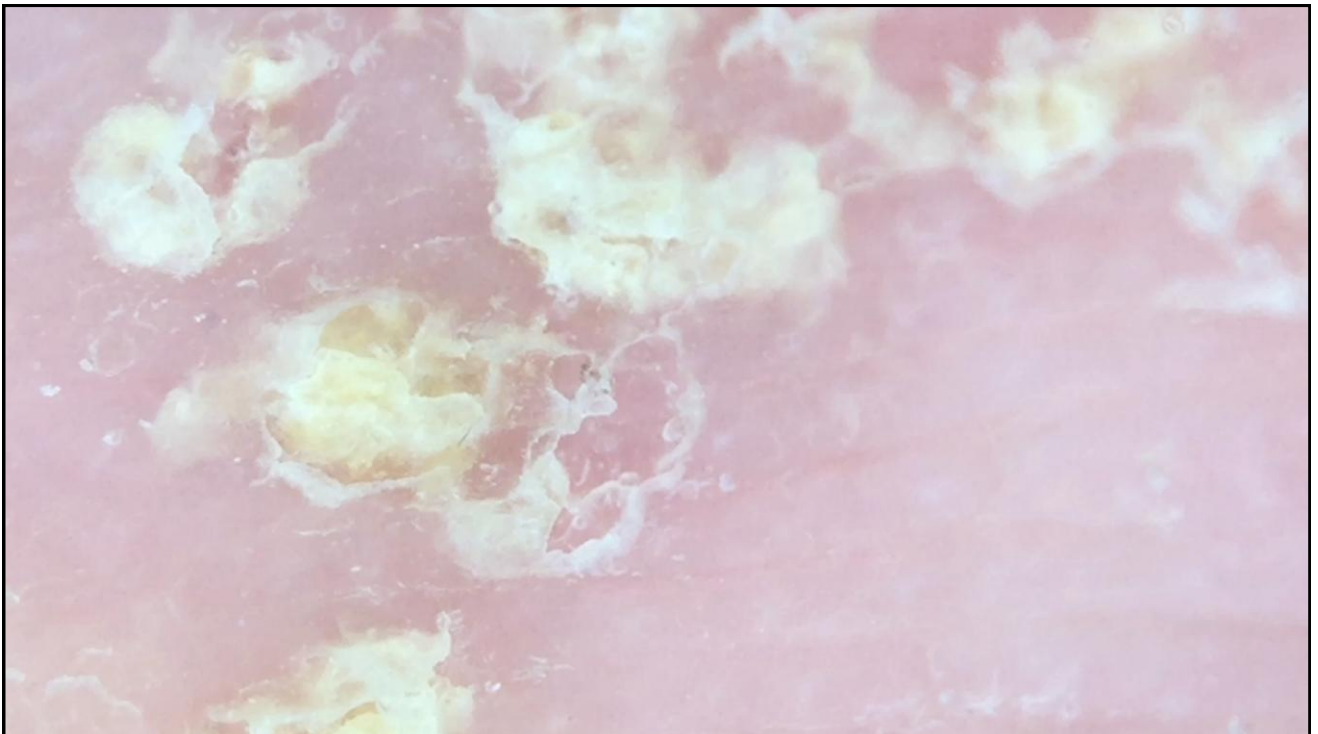


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22yo Man with Itching and Scale on His Hands and Feet for 6 Months



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Young Woman with Itching Nodules in Axilla and Groin



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See the Mite and Burrow with the Dermatoscope



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See the Mite and Burrow with the Dermatoscope



No More Guessing

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Delayed Diagnosis of Melanomas



Biopsy Today, Soon, or Pick Up
the Phone to Call Someone to Do
the Biopsy ASAP

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This Was Not
Fungal or Bacterial.

This Young Woman
Died from This
Melanoma.



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Missed Melanomas – Malpractice Cases

- Cryosurgery of an unknown pigmented lesion that was described as suspicious in chart.
 - If suspicious this needs bx
- Shave biopsy of a lesion thought to be a seborrheic keratosis and throwing it away (melanomas can look like an SK)
 - If you bx a lesion, please send it to pathology
- Ignoring patients' complaints that a pigmented lesion is itching, bleeding and newly tender (documenting this but not doing the biopsy)
 - These can be signs of melanoma, please do bx.

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Missed sBCC

- Treated with antifungals
- Needed a biopsy



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Common Mistakes

1. Misdiagnosing inverse and plantar psoriasis as a fungal infection
2. Misdiagnosing fungal infections as dermatitis or psoriasis and giving steroids
3. Giving oral steroids for psoriasis
4. Giving the wrong steroid vehicle by not asking the patient
5. Not giving enough topical steroids
6. Over diagnosing or missing scabies
7. Delayed diagnosis or missing the diagnosis of melanoma or other skin cancers.

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Avoiding Mistakes

1. Learn patterns of inverse and plantar psoriasis
2. Look at nails and other areas for clues to dx
3. Use KOH preparations/fungal cultures
4. Be careful when you prescribe steroids – topical and oral
5. Don't give oral steroids for psoriasis
6. Ask patient preference for vehicle
7. Give enough topical steroids when needed
8. Consider getting a dermatoscope to diagnose scabies and skin cancer with greater accuracy
9. Biopsy or refer any lesion suspicious for melanoma or skin cancer